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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1875. NO 18).

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

MORE OF THE SAME.

Elucidation of Nest-Hiding, True-Inwardness and Other Brooklyn Compounds.

How Mr. Beecher Was Drawn Into the Toils of the Woodhull.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Every seat in court was occupied long before eleven o'clock. Mrs. Beecher and her daughter, Mrs. Scoville, arrived before that hour, and were soon followed by the defendant, Mr. Beecher. The plaintiff and all his counsel were late for the first time. While waiting for the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Beecher took his place in the witness chair and glanced over his memorandum of dates and occurrences before the court was open.

Judge Neilson admonished the people in the gallery that unless there was perfect order the doors of the galleries would be closed in the future, and that unless the people on the floor would be more quiet the number of the chairs would be lessened. Among those present was Rev. Henry M. Dexter, who took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Congregational Council last spring. Judge Neilson advised Mr. Morris to take out the order of reference in the matter of the examination of Henry Cleveland, as he (Judge Neilson) was not really well enough to attend, but promised to attend this evening. The lawyers had now all entered the court.

Mr. Beecher then testified: When Mrs. Tilton raised the question of a separation, besides telling me to ask Mrs. Beecher for advice, I applied to Geo. A. Bell, a member of the church and a deacon, to take part. To him I stated the facts and asked what had better be done; I thought it would be within the duties of a deacon in the church, and that was the first step it. He said it was a case which should not be meddled with. Among the many conversings with Moulton and myself, was one with regard to how standing ground could be got for Tilton, and his family settled. He said Tilton's house was mortgaged for $7,000, and the suggested that the mortgage be raised and the loaner settled on Mrs. Tilton. I said when this was going to be done to let me be counted in.

Q. You remember the letters of February 8th, that were spoked of yesterday? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this letter, which you have before you, and ask you some questions about it. Wednesday—My Dear Friend: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you till I was sure, but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. Spring has come, because I sought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way. Now, my friend, of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond. When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth I will thank the dear Father. Now, Mr. Beecher, had any letter passed from you to Mrs. Tilton except that letter of the 7th of February, from her, prior to your receiving this letter? A. None that I know of, sir.

Q. Well, what is your impression? A. I don't think it would add any.

Q. This, then, is the first letter, as far as you know, that you received from her after your letter of the last seventh of February? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which has been given in evidence, sent through her husband? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, sir, is there anything in the expressions of this little note—are any references in it, which you recognized then and now, or any special or covert meaning? A. No, sir. I understood that perfectly then and now.

Q. What was your understanding of that letter then? Do any of the expressions refer to any matter of private intelligence between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A. They do.

Q. What were they? A. They alluded to former efforts made by Moulton, Tilton and myself to bring a more wholesome state of feeling into the household. A new interview had elapsed when I received this letter, announcing the change that had been wrought. When Moulton returned from the South I took him into my library and talked about this letter indicating that happy state of things existing, as the result of his final clearing my character.

Q. Did you make any answer to this letter? A. I don't remember that I did.

Q. This last clause of the letter—have you it before you? "When dear Frank says I can once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father." What did you know or understand about anything between Frank and herself? A. I did not know that anything of it; it was their own business; it was their own secret. I did not want to know it.

Q. Except from this letter? A. Yes. I saw there was something in it; I don't know what it was.

Q. Did Moulton speak to you of that clause of the letter? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Please look at No. 153, which is a letter of yours (handing). "I am now at home here, with my sister." Does that refer to the period at which Mrs. Perkins was your housekeeper, in your wife's absence? A. It does, sir.

Q. Was that letter written during that period? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it 1872 or 1873 that the letter was written? A. 1872.

Q. Mr. Beach suggests that it might possibly be the end of 1873. How is that? [No answer.]

Q. Had this letter, which I have here, any relation to that letter of Mrs. Tilton's to you, of March 8th, 1871? A. No, sir; none.

Q. It is not, then, an answer to your letter? A. It is not.

The following is the letter: "The blessing of God rest upon you. The lovely spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke into spring upon winter and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know unless they feel—through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered. There was Mr. Sinai there with the thunder and there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the Promised Land—as like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine, should God in love see to restore and rebuild at home and while doing it, to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble that few are able to live; and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks. If it would be of comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true-inwardness—the outcome of your inner life—it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like unto from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature—may not others partake?"

Q. Now, what relation, if any, existed at that time between Mrs. Tilton and her family did that letter relate? A. To that disturbed condition which Moulton and Tilton and I attempted to restore to order and harmony again; that want of confidence between husband and wife which we thought I had been the occasion of impairing and which I labored considerably to restore, and to encourage her to love him as well as friend, to use every endeavor in the power of human nature to restore the bright and particular object of her life.

Q. Now, in the latter part of that letter, Mr. Beecher, there is a word underscored—"to send me a letter of *true-inwardness*." Was there any special or conventional meaning of that word, as between you and Mrs. Tilton? A. There was a very special meaning in it on my part, but no conventional or understood meaning between us. I did not want to encourage her in the slightest degree.

Mr. Beach—Will I object to that.

Mr. Evarts—We won't take it in that way. What was said between you and Mrs. Tilton also should write to me about her religious experience to the exclusion of every other.

Q. As distinguished from her external circumstances? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, there is another phrase here—"It would be safe for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you"—being underscored *"permitted to you."* A. The permission was simply a reference to the fact that in—that by our past agreements and by the understanding of all parties there was—there need not be—any hinderance to our social relations.

Q. This was subject to the interview you have given in February? A. That was in February, 1871, and this is in February, 1872.

Q. Now, on the subject of being safe—in what sense of safety did you use that expression? A. Well, sir, I was encouraging her to pour out her innermost thoughts on religious subjects, it is—she has a right to the knowledge that it shall not be promiscuous; that to be one of those letters that I would not take to Moulton. There were several that I never did take to him, that I regarded.

Mr. Beach—This is not within the line of inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—Well, this last observation—in that privacy—in that sense of privacy, was the word "safe" used? A. Certainly.

Q. Now, can you or not recall whether or no that letter was written in the winter of 1872, subsequent to your interview with Tilton in the cars? A. I cannot recollect anything about that, sir.

Q. Do you know how early in the winter of 1872 your wife left your house? A. No, sir; I cannot recall it.

Q. Did she leave as early as the beginning of January, to go South? A. I could not say, sir; I varied in different years and I have not looked to the point at all. I could very easily ascertain, if you thought it was important.

Mr. Evarts—Please look at that letter. Do you remember writing this letter, Mr. Beecher? A. Yes, I have a general recollection of it.

Mr. Evarts—I read it, as I wish to ask you some questions. It is dated the 20th of January, 1872, and commences with the quotation reading: "Now may the God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good to do His will, working in you, that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ. This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in the thought and hope of coming immortality, and seem to myself, most of the time, to be standing on the edge of life, wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call 'Come up brother.' I shall be in New Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological class on preaching. My wife takes the boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday. I called on Monday, but you were out. I hope you are gaining strength, growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Son own and abide with you. Very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER."

Q. Do you now see the time to which, at the time, at which your wife left for the South? A. I do.

Q. So that former letter, to which your attention was just called, was written after that date, when you speak of your sister being at home with you? A. Well, it would depend on whether my sister—Oh! it must have been.

Q. Now, sir, here is a slip of paper that has been put in evidence. That is your writing? A. Yes, sir; that is my writing.

Q. Is that in connection with any other way, can you connect that slip or memorandum with any other letter or any note received in any other letter, or what not? A. I don't remember any.

Q. It does not connect itself in your mind or memory with any other communication? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, sir, will you state on what occasion, or under what circumstances, that letter of yours [showing witness a letter—the same letter just read aloud to the jury] was written? A. Yes, sir. When—I dont understand what you mean exactly. You mean what object?

Q. What occasion or circumstances in the family of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Tilton, has occurred? A. The death of his brother, sir, had occurred not far from that time.

Q. At their house? A. At their house, I understood, sir; I did not attend the funeral.

Q. Now, looking at that letter, do you recall any special circumstances to which that refers, which led to the writing of that quota tion and the residue of the letter? A. Well, that was a letter written, as near as I can recollect, sir, in furtherance of the same line of conversation that I have spoken of again and again—to keep heart and courage in Mrs. Tilton, and from time to time to let her know that I thought of her and prayed for her, and was looking to see the good fruit of her own endeavors. This was written on Saturday, and I was going to be gone one week after that right straight along, and I wrote to tell her that I had called to see her.

Q. Did you know, at the time of writing this letter, of the care and attention that Mrs. Tilton had received in the nursing of Mr. Tilton's brother? A. I did not.

Q. But you had heard of it? A. I had heard of it.

Q. Was it a prolonged illness and nursing? A. I cannot say about that, sir, definitely, but I remember his being a very feeble person; in and out I had seen him there for years before, from time to time, and knew him to be very delicate and feeble person, and I heard of his being in the hospital or in the retreat, and I heard of his death and I heard also of Mrs. Tilton's great kindness to him.

Q. Now, you had called upon her, had you? A. Yes, sir; called at her house.

Q. And did not see her? A. I did not see her; she was out, as was said.

Q. Now, you have said that you were to leave town for a considerable absence? A. It was to be an absence that would run until spring, taking out the heart of each week.

Q. It was a prolonged occupation of certain days of the week? A. I had twelve lectures to deliver at New Haven, week by week.

Q. Now, there is a reference to your wife's leaving for Havana. Was there any special occasion or purpose in mentioning that?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, sir. Take the extreme instance, that Mr. Beecher had written a note in direct terms to Mrs. Tilton, inviting her to visit his house for the reason that it would be safe, his wife being absent—can he come forward and deny the language of the letter by saying what his purpose or intent was? and we are not to derive that from his declarations and acts made at the time, and not from any construction he may choose to place upon the language now?

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, if the language has no possible application, other than its own terms, then any statement concerning it will not vary it and is not to be introduced, but when it is a letter from a gentleman to a lady, a statement of a domestic fact and a fact of entire publicity—that Mrs. Beecher was to leave at a certain time—is brought into the seriousness of a trial for the purpose of making an immoral construction of it, and especially to cover an assignation, and the party who wrote it is on the stand, why then it is competent, by every rule of evidence, for anyone to be had no such meaning.

Judge Neilson—You could inquire for that last circumstance—certainly that last circumstance.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, in this announcement of the fact of the proposed date of your visit to Mrs. Tilton, was that for any or purpose in respect of any visits of Mrs. Tilton? A. None whatever.

Q. Also as a matter of fact, was she at your house thereafter? A. No, sir; she was not.

Q. Handing to witness a paper.] That little note refers to your sending to Mrs. Tilton on Friday? A. If you "don't see her to-morrow." Now, can you, from that note, connect it with any circumstance or date, or the day of the week, on which that was written? A. I cannot fix it as to the time definitely. I can reflect the circumstance; I know Mrs. Tilton wished to see me, and I wished to see her on some matter, and I dropped this hasty note to say that if I did not see her Friday night I would the next Friday night.

Q. And where on "Friday next" would you have seen her? A. In the lecture room, or after the lecture.

Q. Is that the reference to Friday night? A. That is what I understand it, sir.

Q. Was it any time, now, on Friday night was the regular lecture or prayer-meeting night? A. Yes, sir; it never has been any other; it has been the same night all along, and it is the night of errands, incidents and so on.

Q. Now, what is the habit of these interchanges between you, as pastor, and those of your congregation, as to notes? Is there any privacy about it? A. No, sir; that all takes place in the front, in the cluster of people.

Q. In the public room? A. Always.

Q. And in the presence of others there are there? A. Yes, sir; they stop, from twenty to fifty, or sometimes a hundred of them, but generally there were from ten to twenty little errands or engagements of people that want to see me and ask me things, and the people or persons to know if I can attend a baptism, or if I have received a note, or if I will come to tea, and the little things of daily life, and so I am out of town so much that it is difficult to get at me.

Q. Please look at this letter (a letter from Mrs. Morse, of October 21, 1871,) and say if you remember receiving it? A. I remember receiving it to Moulton? A. This is her handwriting.

Q. Well, at the very end of it she says: "Do you know I think Mrs. Tilton is going to die?" Do you remember anything

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

THE latest novelty secured by BARNUM is the Mayoralty of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

WE DO not take half the interest, now, in that Connecticut election, that we did a week ago.

INTERNAL Revenue taxpayers would do well to remember that they must take out and pay for their special tax stamps, or licenses, before the first of May.

THE Rhode Island State election takes place to-day. Following the example of their brethren in Connecticut, the Prohibitionists are doing all they can to throw the State into the hands of the Democrats by running a third ticket.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has a *fac simile* of the signature of Mr. J. C. NEW, the appointed successor of General SPINNER as Treasurer of the United States. It looks like a handful of fish hooks—but then it is to become an of-fish-al signature.

ACCORDING to the New York papers, the later sermons and "talks" of Mr. BEECHER are more than usually noticeable for their uncommon depth and wisdom. But so they ought to be, if, as is said, through acting like a fool a man earns the right to speak like a sage.

SAYS a Western Democratic sheet: "If there is one thing under heaven that a Radical office-holder admires more than another, it is the grave of a Union soldier." And if there is one thing under heaven that a Bourbon editor admires more than another, it is the rebellious "cause" which has furrowed the country with loyal graves.

REPLYING to a Boston paper's observation that "the Springfield *Republican* now admits that the nomination of GREELEY by the Cincinnati convention was a grave mistake," that journal exclaims: "We should like to know when we didn't admit it was a grave mistake?" And yet it advocated his election with force and fervor, through thick and thin, from the beginning to the end of the campaign. Also the *Republican* is the chiefest of all the apostles of the gospel of political sincerity!

THE Chrome Steel Company, of New York, of which ex-Supervising Architect MULLET is manager, is building up quite a heavy trade with Germany. It has beaten the best German and English steels in every test, and is rapidly coming into general use. This shows that our manufacturers are placing themselves in a position to compete with the world, and it is likely that the tests of American steel recently ordered, will show them to be fully equal, if not superior to the best imported.

THE New York *Herald*, with its customary enterprise, has been sending letters of inquiry to the Governors of the different States, asking for information as to what they propose to do toward furthering the celebration of the Centennial. In Monday's issue of that paper the replies of fourteen of these officials are given. Their tone is of an encouraging character, indicating a steadily increasing interest among the people in the great celebration, and showing that it is gaining influence and aid in quarters where it has had previously open opposition. The notable event bids fair to be commemorated in a manner worthy of the Republic.

WILL the *Post*, which makes a great boast of its "fairness," have the pluck to contradict the falsehood, reproduced in its columns from the New York *World* some time ago, about the recruiting of soldiers in Illinois by General LOGAN for the rebel service? THOMAS, SHORT fully and finally disproved by the testimony of Colonel THORNDYKE BROOKS, of Baltimore, a ex-Confederate officer, who characterizes the statement as a lie from beginning to end, and affirms that the only men ever recruited in Williamson county, Illinois, for the Southern army, were enrolled and taken to Kentucky by himself, and that General LOGAN had nothing whatever to do with it.

IT is stated that the Democrats of Vicksburg, Mississippi, have determined to oppose and resist the collection of the taxes levied by the Legislature for State and county purposes. The only reason assigned for this resolve is that the officials of that city, and the county in which it is situated, are Republicans. They have given bonds as required by law, and these bonds have been duly approved by the proper authorities, and any attempt to resist their lawful acts is nothing more nor less than open rebellion against recognized authority. If these recalcitrants have a grain of common sense left they will pay their taxes promptly, and thereby save themselves much trouble.

THE fact that the retirement of Treasurer SPINNER will necessitate the counting of all the gold in the United States Treasury has already been stated in this paper. This necessity has, it appears, again given currency to the old rumor of ten millions deficit. About a year ago it was charged by the gold gamblers of Wall street that this deficit was an actual fact, and the story was believed by some, until it was authoritatively denied by the then Secretary of the Treasury, RICHARDSON. The Washington *Star* says there are indications that the gold clique in New York propose to use this falsehood again to aid them in keeping the price of gold at its present figure. But forewarned should be forearmed.

THE London *Times*, which has enough Tory instinct in it to make it a good judge of the article, speaks of the American Democrats as "the Tories of the Union." This is a case of sudden and unexpected recognition. The English Tory recognizes his American brother without hunting for the strawberry mark on his arm. The resemblance is so striking that there could be no possibility of mistaking the relationship. One monkey is not more like another than is the American Democrat to a British Tory. They are the same in spirit, the same in thought, the same in speech, the same in action. Neither of them is capable of learning anything or forgetting anything; and we can easily imagine the melo-dramatic delight with which the British Tory, upon discovering the relationship, threw up his maulers and exclaimed "come to me arrums, me long-lost bay-rother."

THE Republican party has been in power in Illinois since 1861, with one brief exception in 1862, and the Democratic Legislature elected in 1874 flattered itself that it would be able, by investigations, to unearth a great deal of corruption during this fourteen years' rule. It has done its best, by investigating committees, to hunt out some evidence of wrong doing within that period; but in vain. No corruption has been found. The State has been faithfully and honestly governed; and the compliment paid by Governor ALLEN, of Ohio, to the Republican administrations which preceded him, that not a cent had been misapplied or misspent in that State during all the time the Republicans were in power, is just as applicable to Illinois. The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the result of these investigations, says:

"Bourbon ingenuity can pick no flaw in the honesty of Republican rule in Illinois. Attempts to do so have utterly failed. It is a clean record, fourteen years long, which the Republican party submits to the people of Illinois."

THE reference made by Mr. TRACY in his opening speech for the defense in the TILTON-BEECHER suit, to the scandal once attached to the name of JOHN WESLEY, has touched the denominational pride of the Methodist Church, and its journals are now engaged in repelling what they consider an attempt to put WESLEY in the same category with BEECHER as regards the nature of the offense with which he is charged. In speaking of the scandal in which the former was involved, TRACY said: "Then it was such a charge as had been made against Mr. BEECHER, which 'sown broadcast over England,' JOHN WESLEY suffered to pass 'without a public reply for nearly twenty years; and that 'it was by means of an insinuation that he had made improper advances, that a persecution was kindled against him in Georgia, which resulted in driving him out of this country.'" This statement the Methodist Church papers vigorously deny. The Western *Church Advocate* of last week makes an elaborate defense of WESLEY. In regard to the Georgia affair, it denies that any charge of "improper advances" to the lady concerned, was made against him, and gives the following interesting explanation of the affair:

"Wesley was then an extreme Ritualist, following the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, both those usually observed and those which had become obsolete, with all the tenacity and exactness which characterize the practices of modern Ritualism. In the austerity of his own daily life, he almost equaled the ascetics of the desert in the third century. At that time he expected of all others who accepted him as a spiritual guide and teacher a similar spirit of self-denial and holy living.

It is not surprising, therefore, that having observed things in the demeanor or conduct of Mrs. Williams which, according to his standard, he judged wrong, he repelled her before the congregation from the communion—having, according to the rubric, previously notified her that he should do so if she offered herself at the Lord's Table."

SCIENTIFIC DELUSION—THE EARTH FLAT—THE SUN ONLY 700 MILES OFF.

The scientific men have been so aggressive, for a year or so past, and so positive in their declarations of what they call scientific truths, that we have at times indulged in the suspicion that they would, sooner or later, be brought up with a round turn by some mental AJAX, able to defy them all. And here he is. The author of the following communication challenges the whole array, and knocks the current scientific theories into flinders. The earth is not a globe, but a circular plane; it does not revolve around the sun, but the sun around it, and the latter is only seven hundred miles distant! The folly of going to China and Kerguelen's Land to get a look at the transit of Venus over the face of the sun, so as to determine the distance of the earth from the sun is completely exposed. Read the communication and judge for yourselves. This is not the first of April, and we assure our readers that the article below is genuine. It comes to us with a responsible name attached, and its author is just as thoroughly convinced of *his* theory as Prof. LANGLEY can be of his. We have been inclined to place some credit in the assurance of GALILEO that the world *does* move; but now that "PARALLAX" has shied his castor into the ring, we shall hold our conclusions on that subject, in suspense:

"TRANSIT OF VENUS."

CANTON, O., April 5, 1875.

Mr. Editor—In your issue of the 3d inst., I notice in your special dispatch from Washington, that your correspondent, referring to the above named subject, says that "the observing parties arriving home do not speak very highly of the value of their photographic views of the transit, and whispers are heard that the views cannot be relied upon as the basis of computations."

It is pitiful in the extreme that after so many years of almost unopposed indulgence, philosophers, instead of beginning to seek, before everything else, the true constitution of the physical world, are still to be seen laboring only to frame hypotheses, and to reconcile phenomena with imaginary and ever-shifting foundations. Their labor is simply to repeat and perpetuate the self-deception of their predecessors. Surely the day is not far distant when the very complications which their numerous theories have created, will startle them into wakefulness, and convince them that for long ages past they have been but idly dreaming! Time wasted, energies thrown away, truth obscured, and falsehood rampant, constitute a charge so grave that coming generations will look upon them as the bitterest enemies of civilization, the heaviest drags on the wheels of progress, and the most offensive embodiment of frivolity, pride of learning and canting formality; worse than this—by their position, their standing in the front ranks of learning, they deceive the public. They appear to represent a solid phalanx of truth and wisdom, when in reality they are but as the flimsy ice of an hour's induration—all surface, without substance, or depth, or reliability, or power to save from danger and ultimate destruction.

Let the practice of theorizing be abandoned as one oppressive to the reasoning powers, fatal to the full development of truth, and, in every sense, inimical to the solid progress of sound philosophy.

If to ascertain the true figure of the earth, and its distance from the sun, let them adopt the "Zetetic" process which truly is the only one, and sufficiently reliable. We shall then find that this earth is not a globe, and that the sun cannot possibly be ninety-five millions of miles away. But that the earth is a circular plane, the center being the north pole, and situated under the north star. This central region is all ice, and the southern extremity is bounded by ice in every direction.

The sun revolves round this north center over the earth at a distance of not more than seven hundred miles from where he is vertical. This distance differs from the popular calculation, because, in the latter case, the base of the triangle being the diameter of the earth's orbit, is an assumption that remains unproved and because the angles are calculated on the assumption that the earth is a globe. The true distance is ascertained by taking a measured base line, and making no allowance for rotundity in measuring the angles.

In conclusion I would say that the age is getting too practical much longer to endure this insult to our understanding. The press has hitherto been overawed by the terror of the scientific schools, and has persistently closed their columns against all discussion on the subject. The professors have felt that any agitation would be fatal to their system, and that their only chance of delaying an ignominious exposure was to observe an unbroken silence, and to urge the press to sneer and laugh down all who dare attempt any agitation on the subject. Thus they have sheltered themselves behind the illogical argument that because 'everybody believes in this,' and 'nobody doubts that,' till they have persuaded the world that any opposition to the received opinion must be regarded as a proof of insanity, and deserving only of utter contempt and scorn.

Yours respectfully, PARALLAX.

INTRUSION INTO PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Nearly every newspaper in the country has lately devoted a part of its columns to the discussion of the act of Mr. JAMES LICK, of San Francisco, in revoking a trust made by him last year for specific purposes therein named.

It has not seemed to occur to any one of the many who have made Mr. LICK's course a subject of comment, that Mr. LICK is a private citizen of San Francisco; that his property is his own; that he has a right to do as he pleases with it; and that it is really no concern of the public what he does with it, nor to whom he gives it, nor for what purpose.

If Mr. LICK sought publicity for his acts, the case would be somewhat different; but of that we have no proof. The probabilities are that he went about the work of disposing of his property in his lifetime in a quiet, unostentatious way, making no parade or ado about it; and that, having afterwards ascertained that there were relatives of his, living, who had claims upon his bounty, he found it necessary to reconstruct his trust so as to do no injustice to his relatives. It was a private affair of his own, exclusively, with which the public has, and can have, nothing to do.

Why, then, was it unearthed? Simply to gratify a morbid curiosity. Why is it now discussed in nearly every newspaper of the land, and why is odium heaped upon him for doing as he had a right to do with his own? Simply because everything like individual privacy is now ignored, and the press claims the right, or exercises, if it does not claim it, to regard every man's private business as a proper subject of newspaper discussion.

It assumes the part of ASMODEUS, lifts the roof from every house, and pries into every chamber and secret spot within. It wants to know what everybody thinks, says or does; to describe the courses at dinner, the dishes upon which they are served, the guests who sit at table, the dresses worn by each, and the furniture of the rooms. It wants to know to whom your eldest girl is betrothed, when the marriage is to come off, how much you are going to give her, what she is going to wear, who will act as bridesmaids, what clergyman will perform the ceremony, and how much the prospective husband is worth. If BROWN has been somewhat attentive to your second daughter, it wants to know all about BROWN, and what his intentions are. If your daughters give a party, it must know all the particulars and publish them. If you have fallen down in a faint upon the street, and have shortly afterwards sent for PROCOCOL, the lawyer, it must be to make your will, and why should not its contents be made known?

We protest, for one, against this tendency of the press to invade the domains of private life. If the legend of the law be true, that every man's house is his castle, and that no man, not even the king, can cross its threshhold without his leave, why, then, in heaven's name, let it *be* his castle, in fact as well as in name—a place where he can feel free from any intrusion but such as he chooses to permit. The frogs of Egypt, that came up into the chambers and kneading troughs of the Egyptians, were not a greater pest than the pencils which thrust their sharp points into every cranny, and make every man's private concerns the subject of public scrutiny. There are plenty of subjects for newspaper discussion that are of public importance; and this pandering to the taste for personal details of men in private life is but ministering to a depraved appetite which grows upon what it feeds on.

We take the case of Mr. LICK as a representative one. He wanted to do as he pleased with what it was his alone to bestow, and all at once he finds himself arraigned before ten thousand self-constituted tribunals, each of which sits in judgment upon him and condemns him. By what right? Who clothed them with this power? He is but a private citizen, managing his own business in his own way. He has not voluntarily challenged public attention, nor in any way invoked the public judgment; and having been engaged in a matter in which he alone had any right to act, he is entitled to immunity from a public discussion of what he has chosen to do.

IT SEEMS that the odium connected with the New York Canal revelations does not all fall upon the Canal Ring. The New York merchants complain that the grain trade is kept from New York because of the high rates of toll on the New York canals, and the high rates are blamed upon the Canal Ring, as the consequence of their peculations and frauds; but the Canal Ring retorts that the elevator men, at New York and Buffalo, who transfer grain from and into the canal boats, charge more for their services than the tolls on the canals amount to. The canal toll on a bushel of grain from Buffalo to tidewater is one and a half cents a bushel; and the charge of the elevator men for the transfer of grain from one vessel to another, is two and three-eighths cents a bushel. These elevator men have been the most active in getting up meetings to denounce the Canal Ring, to demand a reduction in canal tolls, and an investigation into the management of canal affairs; and now the Canal Ring are demanding an investigation into the extortions of the Elevator Ring. Both investigations have been ordered by the Legislature; and it is hoped that the exposure of both these rings of extortioners will be complete. It is very clear, from present indications, that the elevator men will not now be able, as it is said they hoped to be, to take such advantage of the proposed reduction in tolls as would enable them to add to the charges for transferring grain the amounts taken off from the charges for toll.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The spell-zootic will probably be succeeded by a chirographic mania.

The Canadian authorities have done wisely in selling their last lake gunboat.

Massachusetts sentimentalists are trying to prevent the use of sewing machines in prisons.

Chicago is a spirited place. It spends two million dollars a month on intoxicating liquors.

Preparations for approaching contests are being made on a large scale by Eastern turfmen.

Wild ducks are swarming in the open places on the Western lakes, and are shot by hundreds.

The Chinese persimmon has been introduced into California. It is said to possess a celestial flavor.

One peculiarity and merit of Protestantism is that it everywhere fosters and cultivates the vernacular dialects.

Down in Virginia they are beginning to think of lamb and green peas, and the dogs have begun to think of mutton.

The opposition to the study of technical grammar in the public schools seems to be gaining strength. We read of it on all sides.

Wouldn't a French spelling match be a good thing for these fashion and high life reporters who use so much of that language?

The spelling school has not reached New Orleans yet. Bishop Wilmer says the "right of confirmation will be administered."

At Havana the yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent. On board two English vessels there are seventy-six cases down.

Hippophagy is making rapid progress in France on account of the scarcity of beeves and the exorbitant prices now demanded for all sorts of meats.

The ship owners of Norway, in the Quebec trade, have determined to lay up their ships this spring in consequence of the present low rates of freight.

They lately fined a man in France for a libel written with a sharp stick on a green pumpkin growing in a field. The indictment should have been squashed.

The Millerites now assert that the world will positively come to an abrupt conclusion on June 15. Professor Ice, of St. Louis, also predicts terrific cyclones about that time.

There are about eight hundred miles of canal and slack water navigation in Ohio, burdened also with a canal ring; but they are leased and pay expenses, though under State management they cost about $100,000 a year.

Those three young German girls lately recaptured from the Indians will be taken care of for life by the Government. The Indians who massacred the girls' parents are to be sent to Florada, and held as prisoners of war.

Facts are constantly proving what a lucrative profession journalism is. A young Kentucky editor, whose paper is small and has been in existence but a short time, has already $25,000 cash in hand—just left him by a relative.

The Washington City Savings bank, which failed eighteen months ago, has just paid an additional fifteen per cent. on its indebtedness, in all seventy-five per cent. since that time. The assets yet to be realized will pay the full amount of the deposits.

PERSONAL.

The wife of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer died at Malden, Mass., on the first instant. She was a most estimable woman, and returned but a few weeks since from a two years' sojourn in Europe.

If the Emperor of Brazil settles in the United States and engages in any business, there will be a good job for some enterprising sign painter. His full name is Pedro Giovanni Carlo Leopoldo Salvador Bidiano Francois Xavier de Paul Leocardio Michel Gabriel Raphael Gonzagzue.

Horace Maynard, recently appointed United States Minister to Turkey, is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Vice President of the American Bible Society. The journal of that society, the *Record*, says that in his appointment "the friends of religious liberty have occasion to rejoice."

Mr. D. L. Gibbs, of Salem, Oregon, who claims to be an inventor of a process which makes cracked bells give forth as clear a tone as ever, is now on his way to Philadelphia to make an experiment on the famous Liberty bell, whose joyous clang was broken while announcing freedom to the people nearly one hundred years ago.

Monday's New York papers relate the particulars of an extraordinary case of poisoning. The subject was Professor F. W. Walker, of Brooklyn, who took hemlock for a disease of the nerves, and when he found himself sinking from an overdose of the drug, dictated to his wife, in the interest of science, a dying statement of the effects. Poisoning by hemlock was frequently used by the Athenians as a State method of execution, and by this description Professor Walker gave of his sufferings, we know the last agony of Socrates.

As to the source of Tilton's lawyers' fees, "Burleigh" writes to the Boston *Journal*: "The story is that a wealthy lady in New York was at one time an ardent supporter of the woman's rights movement. To it she gave time and money. Among the foremost she moved, among the most advanced she stood; but when the doctrine and practices of free love were grafted on she stepped out. Once or twice the name of this woman has been mentioned in the trial. She was so greatly agitated that she was made sick and took to her bed. It was the purpose of Tilton to put this person on the stand. The threat so excited her that she agreed to give a handsome sum to carry on the trial if she was let alone. The amount paid varies. Some put it at $5,000, others name $10,000 as the sum."

A ludicrous affair happened at the Patent Office the other day. Mr. Morgan, the father of the famous Baltimore quartet, which created so much comment and interest this winter, made his appearance one day last week before the clerk in charge, hat in hand. "I want a copyright," said *paterfamilias* a man on the lilliputian order of physique, but with all the importance and pomposity of manner for which little men are generally distinguished. "For what?" asked the clerk in his most urbane manner. "For my four children," replied the father determinedly. "Three of the little ones have died, but the fourth is still alive, and a photographer in Baltimore is selling pictures of the entire group, and making money by the operation, and if there is any money to be made by selling pictures of my own children I want to be the gainer. So I would like a copyright to sell these photographs myself." The poor little man was very much discomfitted upon learning that "copyright secured" could not emblazon the photographic cards of his beloved quartet.

THE final settlement of the estate of the late John Hopkins, of Baltimore, shows the property to be worth $7,145,841, even putting some of the railroad stock at very low valuations. The John Hopkins University gets $3,138,840, and the John Hopkins Hospital $3,676,187.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRIST AND HUMANITY. With a Review, Historical and Critical, of the Doctrine of Christ's Person. By Henry M. Goodwin. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

We accord to Dr. Goodwin the honor of having displayed much research in the preparation of this work, that it exhibits profound scholarship and a good temper, yet his views are too far advanced, and too liberal for the evangelical sentiments held in the leading denominations. His idea of the divine and human in the person of Christ and to find proof of his divinity through the medium of His humanity, the Doctor presents thus: "Christ is not God and man united, each nature retaining its own separate individuality and functions, are yet a fusion of the two, forming an intermediate or compound nature, but their *identity* is in a Person who is both *divine and human* in all His attributes." It is rather singular to read of one so well versed in Bible lore for him to assert that Christ's "assumed human nature" is derived from Creed, and not from Scripture, when it is explicitly declared that "He took not upon Him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham." These discourses have been preached during his pastorate at Bockford, Illinois, the first one before the General Congregational Association of Illinois. The subject presented in such a scholarly manner will cause a profound impression in theological circles, and no doubt dissent to his views will soon appear.

BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES. The Greville Memoirs. A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV. By Charles C. F. Greville, Clerk of the Council of these Sovereigns. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Reference has already been made to the "Greville Memoirs" in fuller form than found in this copy of advanced sheets received. Through the exquisite taste of Mr. Stoddard we have the cream of this remarkable work compressed into a volume of the "Bric-a-Brac Series." In this work we have displayed the genius of Greville in giving facts and incidents and reproducing the court gossip which thickened the atmosphere around him. We have also a fine specimen of court life, giving its excellent features and gross follies, besides a graphic view of the times. Mr. Stoddard has sought to weave together that which is most important and give it unity, and clothed the narrative in graceful words, as he has done in all the preceding volumes of series.

THE LAST JOURNALS OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE, IN CENTRAL AFRICA, FROM 1866 TO HIS DEATH. By Horace Waller, F. R. G. S., Rector of Twywell, Northampton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Having already noticed this valuable work at considerable length, we call attention again to its superior merits in every form, especially to Christianity and science. Looking at the wonderful Providence which preserved these valuable records of his journal intact from the beginning to the end of his remarkable journey, it seems like a miracle. It may be accounted for in the fact that Living stone's confidence in God was implicit, and He could, by processes that might not be discernable to human eyes, preserve them. The dangers and obstacles through which his servants passed to deliver his body and records, entitle them to the gratitude of the good and philanthropic. No one can read Livingstone's wonderful achievements, by exploration and in the interest of science, without regarding his life as a "charmed" one. His missionary work among the natives can never be realized in this life. These journals embody science, exploration, history and the achievements of Christianity. Harpers have brought out the book in a simple form.

LIFE OF THE ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE CONSORT. By Theodore Martin. With Portraits and Views. Vol. I. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

A biography to distinguish the Prince Albert, consort of the present estimable sovereign of England, Queen Victoria, should possess rare attractions, as we have revealed the excellencies that may be exemplified even in royalty and court life, a thing that is the exception and not the rule. It is rare to find a character so amiable and pure minded as was the Prince Consort, especially in the fact of his being a foreigner. The domestic felicities of the royal household are given in a fascinating and not simply in name. The letters that passed between the Queen and Albert are fine specimens of artlessness. Many events of the nation in which the Prince was identified are detailed, down to 1848. We presume in the second volume the remainder will be given. The biographer has shown fine taste and discrimination in his delicate work.

THE ISLAND OF FIRE; or, A Thousand Years of the Old Northmen's Home—1874. By Rev. P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," &c. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Much interest was awakened last summer about this far off land, when the Millennial Jubilee of Iceland was celebrated, since which a feeling of curiosity has been roused to know more of the country. This work supplies the desired information. It gives all the striking periods of Icelandic history, and an interesting account of its peculiarities. From the strange volcanic sights, bursting founiains of heated water, etc., the name is not inappropriate. Much material bearing upon early periods, and especially of the mythical records of the Old Norsemen, are here reproduced. Mr. Headley writes in his usual attractive and glowing style, and the whole reads much like a romance. It will repay the reader.

LITTLE CLASSICS. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. 16 Mo. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

When the first volume of these charming classics, "Exile," appeared, we expressed a favorable verdict, and hoped and expected to receive each volume of the series as they appeared, but, alas! the second, third, and fourth failed to come, and all at once four volumes, ending with the eighth series, are placed in our hands. We hope the missing volumes may come to hand ere long. This series is exquisitely printed, each volume containing about 200 pages, bound in flexible covers and scarlet edges, each volume containing the choicest gems of short tales, sketches, &c. The editor has shown rare delicacy and discrimination in making his selections. Each volume gives the cream of favorite writers, and the handy size and low price ought to make the series popular and command a wide sale. The fifth volume, LAUGHTER, contains nine articles, among which we name "A Christmas Carol," by Dickens, "A Visit to the Asylum of the Aged and Decayed Punsters," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The sixth volume, LOVE, contains "Love and Skates," "The Maid of Malines." "The Story of Ruth" and "The Rise of Iskander." ROMANCE, the seventh volume, gives "Iris," by O. W. Holmes," "The Rosicrucian," by Mrs. Cralk, and three other articles. The eighth, MYSTERY, contains eight articles, among which is the "Ghost" by W. D. O'Connor, and "The Signal Man," by Dickens. The series is sumptuously gotten up and creditable to the enterprising publishers.

Concerts by the Philharmonic Society of Canton.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CADIZ, Ohio, April 5, 1875.

The Philharmonic Society of this place gave a concert, last night, at Music Hall, to a large and appreciative audience. By request, the performance is to be repeated to-night. This society has been organized for fifteen years, and at the present is maintaining well the reputation of former years. Last night, under the leadership of Prof. A. H. Carnahan, the rendering of most difficult pieces was perfect, and in such good taste as to command the marked attention of the audience, and repeated rounds of applause. Miss Fannie E. Houser occupied the place at the piano during the entire evening, to the entire satisfaction and delight of the audience. Miss Houser is a most excellent performer. The people of Cadiz hope to be favored often with such entertainments as are given by this society. A.

New Races in Africa.

Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, the African explorer, recently delivered a lecture at Cologne on the last part of his journey from Tripoli to the coast of Guinea which is of particular scientific interest. He treated in detail the state of civilization of the Empire of Bornu (situated near Lake Tsad) and its capital (Kuka), and it appears that the negro tribes that inhabit those parts are highly civilized, in fact much more so than most other tribes in Northern Africa. From Kuka Dr. Rohlfs went to Mandara, which is situated south of Pornu, and then entered the districts of the Bullo (or Fullo) tribes; he found the inhabitants to be of light yellow, almost white complexion, and surpassing even Europeans with regard to beauty of form and growth. Dr. Rohlfs then descended the Tshadda river down to where this joins the Niger, and was hospitably received by the English colonists at Lokoja; from here he visited a negro country in a western direction, then passed the Kong Mountains, and successfully traced his way through the thick tropical forests to the coast, which he reached near Lagos.

The Great Tribunal.

Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its favorable verdict long ago stamped Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the leading invigorant and alterative of the age, and the truthfulness of that decision is constantly receiving fresh corroboration in the shape of results, the most complete and satisfactory, accomplished in our very midst. Tribute to its efficacy as a remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervous complaints, sleeplessness, general debility, rheumatism and kidney disorders pour in from every quarter; physicians emphatically commend it as a remedy for the most inorganic maladies, and the press indorses the dictum of the profession. Thus the popularity of the reigning tonic-stimulant of America is constantly widening, despite the invectives fulminated against spirituous preparations by the vendors of mock temperance bitters, which the public some time since discovered to be fermented rubbish, and the sales of which are rapidly on the wane.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

ALL THE CHOICE STYLES OF SPRING GOODS, For Gents' Wear,

ARE FOUND AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 54 SIXTH STREET.

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received in the Office of the County Controller until

MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1875,

For the Construction of the Masonry and Superstructure of FIVE COUNTY HIGHWAY BRIDGES OF WOOD, at the following points:

One over Whisky run, near Mansfield, in Scott township, three over Plum creek, at Millford, Miskimmons & Gerlocks; one over Thompson's run, at Hamilton's Mill, between Wilkins and Patton townships.

And also, for the REPAIRING AND REPLACING OF AN IRON BRIDGE, between the Boroughs of Mansfield and Chartiers.

And for the ERECTION OF A NEW IRON BRIDGE over Pine creek, between the Boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, with clear span of 90 feet between abutments, extreme width 24 feet, carriage way 24 feet in width, sidewalks 5 feet in width each, working capacity 80 lbs., per square foot or carriage in the center of each span, exclusive of weight of bridge. Hydraulic Cement furnished to contractors at cost of county, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Plans and Specifications of the Wooden Structures will be found in the office of the County Engineer, Court House, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 7th inst. By order of the COMMISSIONERS.

J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS, TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at No. 82 Washington Avenue, Washington, D. C., until MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, as follows: For GOODS, viz: Blankets, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, etc.

For the TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS and Supplies from principal Eastern depots on the Missouri river, and Western States and Territorial boundaries, to Agencies in Arkansas, Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming.

FOR SUPPLIES, consisting of Beef on the Hoof, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Soap, etc.

Blanks for Proposals for Goods and Supplies and a printed circular containing full descriptions of articles required, places of delivery, routes of transportation, and full particulars in regard to same will be furnished on application to this office, or to the office in New York, after April 10th.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

mwf

Iron for Landing Pier near Lewes, Del.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M., of Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1875, for Iron for this work.

For further information apply at this office.

J. D. KURTZ, Lt. Col. of Engineers.

Given Away!

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS OUR

New Tea Can!

Given to our Customers GRATIS who buy a Half Chest of Tea from us.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

It is the HANDSOMEST CAN manufactured, and the most economical.

The Tea is drawn from the bottom, so that it is impossible to break the leaf by use of the scoop, and thus preventing any dust from collecting. Strength and flavor fully retained.

S. EWART & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Tea Dealers and Grocers,

289 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. D. ROGERS.....JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

BUILDERS OF THE STANDARD

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Bearing their name, announce the completion of a full line of each style, in the newest designs, at the exclusive production of their CELEBRATED FACTORY AT THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS, (lately Geo. Watson & Co.'s).

SIDE BAR WAGONS,

In all weights, with the simplest and most complete improvement, making them as durable and as easy as an elliptic spring.

Correspondence promptly answered.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

1009 AND 1011 CHESTNUT ST.

mwf

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEIMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Attractive Display

TO-DAY OF

Medium and Finest Qualities

OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

At Exceedingly Low Prices.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

At 25c. 37½c. 50c. 62½c and 75c.

These Goods are unsurpassed for Good Value in any city in the Union.

All-Wool Black Cashmeres,

At 62½c. 75c. 85c. $1 00 and upward.

Most Decided Bargains offered at all the Prices named.

New Dress Silks.

Bargains in Black Dress Silks, from $1 to $1 50.
Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Grey and Black Striped Silks.
New Black and White Striped Silks.
New Plain Colored Dress Silks.

Everything New and Desirable in

Plain Suitings and Dress Goods.
Plaid Suitings and Dress Goods.
Diagonals, Serges and Stripes.

Mourning Dress Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS,

GREAT VARIETY.

New and Desirable Dress Goods,

From 10c to 25c per yard.

Ladies' New Spring Suits!

Latest Styles, of All Materials, Made Up in Best Manner.

NEW JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

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CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety, quality and Patterns, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the ROSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GL

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

Hydrant Hose

Hose Pipes

AND

COUPLINGS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

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Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 24 WOOD STREET, corner second avenue.

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FULTON FOUNDRY,

cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

RAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

RIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

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OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1875.

The difference, of opinion as to the methods of banking, prevail to perhaps as great an extent in Pittsburgh as in any city of its magnitude in the Union.

One bank manager will confidently assert that the true principle of banking is to employ the capital of the concern at the very highest rates the market affords, consistent with safety and to permit deposits to become a matter of mere secondary consideration, while another will as stoutly allege that the true touchstone to success in a financial institution is to loan its capital at extremely low rates in order to encourage depositors in the expectation of liberal treatment, and so by increasing the amount of its funds available for loaning purposes, make up in the volume of loans the loss incurred by lending at lower rate than might have been obtained. These two propositions contain the extreme points of view and a compromise between them is found to be the course pursued by most of our banks.

The adherents of the first named method claim for their theory a greater amount of safety in the event of a run or a panic, in that, by having fewer deposits in comparison with their total assets, they will be the better enabled to stand an attack. While this is theoretically correct, yet experience has shown it to be fallacious in practice. Customers of a bank, after long dealing, begin to have a sort of pride in their banker and even to feel for him a sentiment which we cannot better style than a business affection. Especially is this the case where they have met with liberal treatment, and in addition a sort of self-interest urges them to rather help a concern from which they expect favors than to assist in augmenting its distress. Hence in troublous times men may be seen taking deposits to their favorite banker, even in many cases at the expense of another toward whom they are perhaps in similar relations, though less intimate. This was too fully exemplified in the panic of 1873 to need illustration to-day. We have been instigated to these remarks by the statement made us to-day by a prominent bank officer, that his board had passed a resolution forbidding the taking of any further time deposits at six per cent. interest. "Of what use," said the board, "is it for us to borrow the money at six per cent. to lend it at nine? We take a great risk in the buying of paper, and it seems to us to be in point of fact indorsing paper for a very insufficient consideration."

Of course the owners of the money will find many banks here, and good ones, too, who will take time deposits at six per cent., but the position taken as above is a tenable one and has something in it worthy of attention.

—The *Alta California* of the 25th ult. says: The shipments of treasure this week have been exceptionally large, reaching as follows:

To—	1874.	1875.
New York, per railroad	$94,362 08	$2,383,694 00
Central America	31,000 00	
Previously, per steamer	1,660,945 45	1,672,878 98
Previously, per railroad	1,973,649 08	8,284,269 69
Total since Jan. 1	$3,767,956 61	$12,387,812 67

Of this shipment by railroad $1,280,400 was gold coin, the other $4,003,894 was silver bullion, mostly for the account of the Government. It will be remembered that through the untiring action of Senator Sargent a law was passed for the redemption of fractional notes with silver coin. Under this law the department this week purchased over $1,000,000 of silver bullion, which it was enabled to do by carry goods returns for the Government available itself of the large supply coming in from the Comstock of Virginia and California mines. That silver bullion was sent east for assay in New York and coinage in Philadelphia. The $4,000,000 gold coin paid out for the silver was absorbed by the speculators who feed the Wall street gold bubble. The silver bullion comes in freely from the bonanza mines. The consolidated Virginia will give $2,000,000 this month, and further sales will be made to the Government.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 6, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾	.....	121¾	.....	121	.....
5-20's, 1865	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	117¾	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	.....	118¾	.....	118¾	.....
5-20's, 1867	120	.....	119	.....	120	.....
5-20's, 1868	120	.....	120	.....	120	.....
10-40's, coupons	115	.....	115	.....	115	.....
Currency 6's, 1895	128	.....	128	.....	128	.....
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	77¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Panama	120	.....	120	.....	120	.....
Adams Express	103	.....	103	.....	103	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	88	.....	88	.....	88	.....
American Express	57	.....	57	.....	57	.....
United States Express	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....
New York Central	99¾	.....	99¾	.....	99¾	101
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Michigan Central	108	.....	108	.....	108	.....
Michigan Southern	73¾	74¼	74	74¼	74	73¾
Illinois Central	102	.....	102	.....	102	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	92¾	.....	92¾	.....	92¾	.....
Chicago & North'w'n	44¾	45	45	45	45	45
Do preferred	85	.....	85	.....	85	.....
Rock Island	102¾	.....	102¾	.....	102¾	102¾
Fort Wayne	120	.....	120	.....	120	.....
Wabash, comm on	25¾	.....	25¾	.....	25¾	.....
Fort Wayne	78¾	.....	78¾	.....	78¾	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	.....	28¾	.....	28¾	.....
Union Pacific	78¾	.....	78¾	.....	78¾	.....
Harlem	135	.....	135	.....	135	.....
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
Iron Mountain	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
C. C. & I. C.	69	.....	69	.....	69	.....
Tennessee, old	36	.....	36	.....	36	.....
Tennessee, new	35¾	.....	35¾	.....	35¾	.....
South Carolina, Ar't	39	.....	39	.....	39	.....
South Carolina, July	31	.....	30	.....	30	.....
Missouri 6's	93	.....	93	.....	93	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55¾	55¾
Reading	39¾	40
United Co's of N. Jersey	130½	131
City Gyrels	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Allegheny Valley	40	41
Empire Express Transportation Co	55¾	56
P., C. and St. Louis m. b.	77½	77½

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 6, 1875.

There was not much new to note to-day, trade being as good as can be expected, with out notable alteration in quotations. An active trade is reported in flour, grain and provduce, and a moderate business in provisions, groceries, dry goods and general merchandise. The most important change in prices which we have to note is the continuation of the upward movement in provisions.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,115	Apples, bbls	130
Corn, bush	27,600	Potatoes, bush	1,000
Barley, bush	475	Oats, bush	800
Butter, pkgs	257	Bacon, tes	297
Potatoes, bush	1,120	Hams, pkgs	350

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Receipts continue very light. Business to-day was moderate. Prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote choice kentucky white wheat at $1 30 @1 35 per bushel; extra Ohio white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was active and strong, as follows: Shelled 75@76c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed; ear was in good request and firm at 70@72c per bushel for yellow; 70@72c for mixed. Oats were firm at 46@46c per bushel for prime white; mixed 44@46c. Barley was quiet at last little doing; quotations nominally at $1 25@1 50 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 15 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

FLOUR—Receipts are very heavy being 3,115 bbls to-day. Trade is active. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @ 8 00; No. 2 amber wheat do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 25@6 00; self-raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen; buckwheat, $3 50; oatmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is easy. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 @ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 30@1 35 @ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 @ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 55 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 @ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

Provisions.

The market continues strong and advancing, the upward movement of the supply markets keeping prices relatively higher than they are here. We note an advance of 1@2c on hams, 1c on sugar cured shoulders, and lard, and 50c on mess pork.

LARD—We quote shoulders at 9½@9½c @ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12½@13c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½@14c @ lb. Sugar cured shoulders at 10½@10½c @ lb. Pickled hams are quoted at 13½@13½c; dried beef 14½@15c; beef tongues, @ dozen $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and advanced. We quote at $22 50@23 00 @ bbl.

LARD—In firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, @ lb, 13½@13½c; half bbls do 16c; in buckets, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies, 17½c; in 2-lb caddies, 18c; in 3-lb caddies, 17½c; in 5-lb do, 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 @ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 6@6½c @ lb for choice, and 5½@6¼c for medium.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 6, 1875.

The crude petroleum market was a little lower yesterday than on the previous day, at the close of which a slight advance had been made which was subsequently lost. Quotations were about 2½c off from those given in our last report. Refined also ruled about 5c lower.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells, at $1 45; outside lines due @ $1 46; immediate shipment $1 70. Sales were slightly increased in volume, being 16,500 barrels at Parkers, and 4,400 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

Under a limited demand, and the easy tendency of the prices for crude, the market fell off a little yesterday and quotations are reduced about 5½c. We quote standard white on the cars, for shipment via the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 21½@21¾c; on the Connellsville track 11½@12½c.

New York—Refined is quotable at 14½@14½c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quotable at 14½@14¾c. April delivery 14½@14¾c; May 15¼c.

Baltimore—Refined for early delivery rules at 14¼@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are dull and declining. We quote at $1 30 for city made; $1 15@1 20 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—The *Courier* says: More activity characterized the market yesterday than for several days previous. United opened strong at $1 46% bid, and advanced to $1 52% with considerable number of sales at prices intervening. Towards the close the market was not strong. The closing figures are $1 47% bid, and $1 48% asked. The shipments for last week averaged 36,000 barrels per day. Sales:

2,000 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 50¾
200 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 75
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 77½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 77½
300 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 75¾
800 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 75¾
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells,	1 46¾
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells,	1 52¾
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells,	1 50
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells,	1 47¾
2,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells,	1 43½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells,	1 43½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells,	1 42½
1,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells,	1 37½
1,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells,	1 35
500 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 70
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 73½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 68¾

NEW YORK, April 6, closing 5.—The market remains very quiet, shippers buying on urgent orders only. Stocks are a trifle easier. Sales include 5,000 refined for prompt delivery, at 24½c, closing at 24½@24¾c; cases quoted at 29@29½c; crude in bulk 6½; naptha at 9½c. Philadelphia delivery refined is dull at 14½@14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—Market nominally $1 72½@1 75.

OIL CITY, April 6.—Market quiet at $1 70@1 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 6.—Market dull with nothing doing; held at $1 75.

ROUSEVILLE, April 6.—Market not opened yet; quotations cannot be made from active transactions.

OIL CITY, April 6.—Market dull at $1 42½ bid at wells.

PARKER'S, April 6.—Market quiet with nothing doing; held at 45; Union 40; outside lines $1 40; immediate $1 70.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 19c; no sales; futures—April, 14½@14¾c; May, 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Petrolite O W	1,109
Greer & Camp	Liona O W	243
Total		1,352

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 6, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring	Witthoff, M & Co, Phila.	708

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 6, 1875.

The market has not fairly opened as yet. The prospects are, however, that the trade will be light of cattle and hogs, though sheep may loom up, owing to the mildness of the weather that will let clipped sheep find their way to the market. We may here remarked that the difference in the price of good 100 pound wooled sheep and shorn will average $1 50 to $2 00 per cwt, the quality of the wool fixing the value of the pelt.

We give a few sales of cattle, hogs and sheep made yesterday and to-day, from which the reader can deduce his own ideas as to the present or future of the market.

Sales.

We copy the following sales from the books of leading dealers, with the prices, from which the reader will readily gather the ruling of the market:

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
21	20,550	$3 50	6	5,490	$3 25
5	4,920	4 00	39	31,731	3 50
13	11,960	4 50	4	3,190	4 00
39	47,730	4 12	6	6,300	4 50
2	2,060	4 00	20	20,130	5 25

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
158	43,700	$5 12½	144	22,640	$7 55
192	21,160	7 35	70	10,940	7 60
9	1,125	7 35	215	33,710	7 75
272	50,140	7 87½	116	24,020	8 10
178	34,780	7 90	137	26,950	8 15
46	8,645	7 65	38	7,740	8 70
175	17,900	8 80	43	9,540	7 75
275	12,030	7 50	29	6,132	8 12

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
254	24,360	$6 15	96	7,010	$5 25
111	11,090	6 00	242	22,260	5 25
55	5,100	6 50	294	25,270	5 25
505	46,010	6 70	520	35,500	6 00
20	18,005	5 50	200	19,720	6 20
167	16,150	6 75	196	14,960	6 75
203	15,960	5 30	175	13,050	6 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1875.

FLOUR—Active; superfine $4 25@5 25; extra $4 25@5 25; Minnesota $4 50@8 00.

GRAIN—Wheat active but irregular; No. 1 spring @ 95½@96c; No. 2 fresh @ 91@91½c; regular, 86½c spot or seller April; $1 03¾ seller May; $1 04@1 04½ seller June; No. 3 @ 90@90c; Corn—demand light and prices advanced; No. 2 fresh, mixed, 72@72½c; regular, 70½c spot; 70½@70¾c seller May; 68½c seller June; rejected 71@72c. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 fresh, 62½c regular; 58@59½c spot; 59@59½c seller May or June; Rye steadier at $1 06@1 06. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 fall, $1 40 bid, and $1 42 asked.

Provisions—Pork active; closed weak; $22 00@22 10 spot; $22 15@22 20 seller May; $22 40@22 45 seller June. Lard active and higher, 13.45c spot or seller May; 15.50c seller June. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm. Whisky—Dull and unsettled at $1 11@1 11.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 04½ spot; 70c May. Oats 59½c April. Pork firmer; $22 25@22 30 June; $22 80 July. Lard firmer; 15.45c May.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 60@4 75; common ext

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 6, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.323	28	83	Calm	.....	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.081	39	17	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.086	64	59	Calm	.....	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.197 Highest thermom. 39
Mean thermometer.....42.2 Lowest thermom..34.5

Atlantic Flour.

Two cars arrived to-day from Chicago via Baltimore and Ohio Road, consigned to F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15th. Send to Rev. J. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

Alderman McKenna Complimented.

The members of the Duquesne Fire Engine Company, No. 2, yesterday afternoon paid a handsome compliment to their late associate, Bernard McKenna, now Alderman of the Fourth ward. They presented him with a very handsome easy chair for his office. The presentation speech was made by a member of the company, and responded to by the new Squire.

Horse Thieves Captured.

Last Wednesday morning two men, named Miller and Brown, stole two horse from Mr. Samuel Hunter, residing at Unity, Westmoreland county. On Friday the thieves were overhauled at Cumberland, Md., and Miller and his horse captured, Brown succeeded in escaping. Miller is now in jail in Cumberland awaiting a requisition from Governor Hartranft. The horse which Miller had in his possession was almost ruined by the hard usage to which it had been subjected.

Beaver Notes.

Prof. S. C. Loomis is to discourse before the students of Beaver College, and citizens generally, this afternoon and evening on "European Art and Travel." This gentleman has been employed for several years in conducting traveling parties through Europe.

A grand concert is to be given at the close of the session at Beaver College and Musical Institute, by the pupils of that institution, in the elegant new College Hall, Thursday evening, 18th. A short interval of five days and then spring term opens. President Taylor is a *live* educator and a successful one, too.

Charged with Perjury.

Thomas Croke, one of the defendant pud dlers in the Brownstown riot case, made information before Alderman Mercer, yesterday, charging Melvin Gaines and Henry Johnston, colored men employed by the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, with wilful and corrupt perjury. It is alleged that they swore before the Mayor that the complainant was at the river bank and assaulted them just as they landed from a skiff, whereas the truth is that he was on the corner of Twenty-ninth and Carson streets at the time and never assaulted them in any way. The defendants gave bail for a hearing.

Weekly Death Record.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 75. The number of deaths during the week was 71. The causes were as follows: Alcoholism, 2; accident, 4; asthma, 1; apoplexy, 2; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 2; convulsions, 3; consumption, 10; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; dropsy, 1; diphtheria, 1; debility, 2; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 6; gastritis, 1; hæmorrhage not specified, 1; hæmatocele, 1; jaundice, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; meningitis, 2; obstruction of bowels, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 11; phlebitis, 1; smallpox, 2; syphilis, 1; unknown, 1. White, 61; colored, 9. Married, 22; single, 45; widows, 3; widowers, 1. Natives—Pittsburgh, 46; other parts of the United States, 16; Canada, 1; England, 1; Germany, 4; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1. Under one year, 18; from one to two, 4; two to five, 9; five to ten, 3; fifteen to twenty, 5; twenty to thirty, 7; thirty to forty, 3; forty to fifty, 5; fifty to sixty, 8; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 2. City wards, 66; Mercy Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 2.

The Forbes District Schools.

The Board of Directors of the Forbes district, Sixth ward, schools met last evening in regular session and decided to levy a tax of three-fourths of a mill for the ensuing year. Owing to the fact that the board have a balance on hand it was proposed to make the levy but half a mill, one-quarter less than the previous year. After due consideration, however, it was deemed advisable to hold on to the former rate. The Board believed it necessary, have held themselves prepared against a claim of the Pittsburgh Gas Company amounting to $5,400, while they have been, also, compelled to pay largely for street improvements in the ward. During February over $1,700 had to be paid for Forbes street, while there are now pending against them, assessments for the Fry street sewer, the opening of Second avenue; and in the future they will have to pay for the grading and paving of Forbes street. While the Board holds a balance of over $5,000 (upon which they are getting six per cent. interest, however) all these things will almost wipe it out, and consequently it was not deemed advisable to reduce the assessment. Besides, they have found that it is not safe to count upon the valuation. Last year no less a sum than $6000 was reported back by the collector as lost, exonerated, uncollected and erroneously assessed taxes.

"I Do Not Like Thee, Dr. Fell."

The St. Louis *Republican* contains the following: The individual who once wrote a little stanza intimating his profound dislike for Dr. Fell, but utterly refusing to give any grounds for his antipathy, must have had in his mind's eye Mr. Solomon Fell of Pittsburgh. He has bathed in the waters of tribulation for the past few months. His vocation is that of a drug clerk. A year ago last October he was lodged in jail upon a charge of seduction. This charge he satisfied by marrying the prosecutrix. He then lived with the bride's mother for a short time, when, being out of employment, he was driven out of the house, his wife declining to accompany him. Then he was promptly prosecuted for desertion, convicted, and sentenced by the court to pay his wife fifteen dollars a week. He was unable to do that, but offered to support his wife if she would leave her mother and live with him. This was declined, and he was arrested, and is now in jail for contempt of court in not paying the amount per week demanded of him. In addition to this, he is charged with assault and battery. Of course this is only Mr. Solomon Fell's side of the story, but it is tolerably evident that his lines have not been cast in pleasant places. There is a great prejudice against him in the mind of somebody, and he is a blighted being in consequence. His matrimonial experience alone is sufficient to indicate that he is under the evil eye. It's a clear case of illogical "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Young Man Mangled to Death by Car Wheels.

A shocking accident, causing the instant death of a young man, occurred yesterday about eleven o'clock, at the railroad crossing on Federal street, Allegheny. At the time named, train No. 20 (the Cleveland and Wheeling express) was approaching the crossing, when a young man named Richard L. Camp stepped from the sidewalk to the platform of the car. In doing so he had secured his footing, however, his body struck the gate post at that point, when he was thrown under the car wheels and the entire train passed over his body, mangling it frightfully. His death must have been instantaneous, as all the skull was crushed to atoms. The body was conveyed to the house of a brother of the unfortunate man, on Robinson street, where the Coroner held an inquest. Verdict, "accidental death." Camp was about eighteen years of age, and was a messenger on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Reports of Committees—The Additional Teacher in the Eleventh Ward Confirmed—The Defalcation of Alderman Baillie, &c., &c.

The Allegheny Board of Controllers held its regular monthly meeting last night. The President being absent, Mr. D. L. Smith was called to the chair.

Mr. Hobson, from the Committee on Finance, presented the report of the committee. The account of Robert Reno, collector, of the Eighth ward, was reported settled in full. A statement from Conrad Deitrich, of the 8th ward, setting forth that he was entitled to certain exonerations for over assessment, was presented. The report was received, and a warrant ordered for the amount overpaid.

The chairman of the Library Committee reported the number of books circulated, and other matters pertaining to the library. The committee ask for warrants for payment of insurance on books in the library. The report was received, and the warrants ordered.

The Committee on Public Schools, through the chairman, reported: The enrollment was 777 males and 191 females; total, 968. Average attendance, males, 685; females, 185; total, 833. Whole cost of teaching, $1,062 72. A resolution to change the rules accompanied the report. Report received and resolution laid over for one month. The principal change proposed in the rules is, that permits for admission to the schools shall be applied for during the week previous to the opening of the schools.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries, to which was referred the matter of the confirmation and payment of an additional teacher in the Eleventh ward, reported adversely. On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Stark moved to confirm the election of the additional teacher in the Eleventh ward. Carried.

A resolution awarding pay to the Eleventh ward teacher from the date of her election by the local Board, was adopted.

The report of City Superintendent Davis, for March, was presented as follows: Pupils enrolled, 4,316; average attendance, 7,391; per cent. of attendance, 88; pupils enrolled in Primary Department, 4,859; in Medium Department, 1,972; in Grammar and High School Department, 1,473; teachers (not including music teachers) 184. The report was received and filed.

The Secretary read the following communication from the Directors of the First ward School Board:

ALLEGHENY, March 29.

To the Board of Controllers:

GENTLEMEN—We, the Directors of the First ward schools, desire to state that in view of the fact that the delinquent tax collector, who absconded some months ago with a considerable sum of money, due partly to your Board and partly to ours, we think that if a joint committee from your body and ours would confer with the Finance Committee of City Councils, some amicable plan for the recovery of the money of which our treasuries have been defrauded might be devised. We have reason to believe that such a committee would be kindly received by said Finance Committee, and have, therefore, appointed Malcolm Hay and C. Yeager, Esqs., to represent our Board, and respectfully request the appointment by your Board of three members, to act in conjunction with these gentlemen.

The communication was received and filed, and Messrs. Hobson, Dunlap and traub were appointed.

The pay rolls for March, amounting to $1,125, were presented and approved.

Adjourned.

AN OIL CASE DECIDED.

What Constitutes a Legal Delivery of Oil in Bulk—Decision of the Supreme Court.

Those interested in the oil business will remember the case of Lockhart & Frew vs. Bonnash, King & Co., tried in Venango county, before Judge Trunkey. The decision of the lower Court was in favor of the defendants, but Messrs. Hampton and Hazzell, counsel for plaintiffs, appealed to the Supreme Court, and an opinion has been rendered by Judge Williams, reversing the Court below. Following is the

OPINION OF THE COURT.

This action was brought by Lockhart & Frew against Bonsall, King & Co., to recover damages for their refusal to accept and pay for 5,000 barrels of crude petroleum which they bought of the plaintiffs. By the contract of sale, the petroleum was to be delivered at buyers' option, on ten days' notice, at any time on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, in bulk cars or bulk boats at Pittsburgh, at such point or landing as they might designate; for which they were to pay, cash on delivery, at the rate of 14½ cents per gallon on lots as gauged and delivered. The plaintiffs had a similar contract in October. It not the Court before us was called upon instructing the jury that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. But if the evidence tends to show that the plaintiffs offered in good faith to deliver the oil, and were prevented from delivering it by the improper and wrongful conduct of Bonsall in refusing to accept and pay for it the question should have been submitted to the jury, and the Court erred in withdrawing it from them by a binding direction that under the evidence there could be no recovery by the plaintiffs.

The question as to the sufficiency of the tender is somewhat complicated by the fact that Bonsall called for the delivery of the petroleum on both contracts at the same time, and did not designate the place of delivery until it was too late in the day to deliver it there. It was his duty to give reasonable and timely notice of the place of delivery, and to be there ready to receive and pay for it at the stipulated price per gallon "on lots as gauged and delivered." The delivery was to be made in bulk cars, and if siding at the Anchor Works would have been full of the cars it would have been the plaintiff's duty to have placed them there. But if the siding, as the evidence shows, would not hold more than twelve of the cars, what more could the plaintiffs have done in the way of delivery than to place the cars on the nearest available sidings, ready to be moved on the Anchor siding as soon as there was room to receive them?

In determining the question as to the sufficiency of the tender, all the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction, and the motives by which the parties were actuated, should be taken into consideration.

The Court then proceeds to put a number of pertinent questions. Among them the following: Did the plaintiffs, in good faith, offer to deliver the oil on the Anchor Works siding? Did Bonsall give the order to deliver at the Anchor Works because he knew the siding there would not hold more than a thousand barrels, and did he think it would be impossible for the plaintiffs to make the delivery? It was true that Bonsall was not bound to accept a tender of a greater or less quantity than the contract called for; but if the plaintiffs had a larger quantity than was necessary to fill the contract, what right had he to refuse the oil on that account? The question whether Bonsall was bound to accept the tender of the nine hundred and eight-one barrels, does not arise in this case. The Court also holds that there is a material difference between this case and that of Stevenson vs. Burgin, 13 Wright, 56, which the Court below regarded as decisive of the controversy raised here. The contract in that case was for a certain quantity of oil cake, whereas more than the quantity contracted for was delivered and payment therefor demanded. All that case decided was, that on a contract for a fixed quantity of merchandize, to be delivered on board a vessel, the purchaser is not bound to accept and pay for a larger quantity.]

But the principle has no special application to the case in this case. It is true that the contract here was for a specific quantity of petroleum, but it was not to be delivered on shipboard or in the tanks of the Anchor Works, but in bulk cars at the Anchor Works. The plaintiffs did not offer to deliver, or offer to deliver a larger quantity than the defendants purchased, and insist that they should accept and pay for the whole at the contract price. If they had, the case would come within the ruling of the Court in the case cited, for it would have been an effort on their part to evade the subject of the contract, instead of an honest endeavor to comply with its terms. If the plaintiffs offered in good faith to deliver the petroleum in the manner, at the time, under all the circumstances of this case, they were not bound in order to make a valid tender, to set apart the precise quantity of petroleum called for by the contract, before offering to deliver it. Whether they made such a tender as the defendants were bound to accept, and were prevented from delivering it by the improper conduct of Bonsall, should have been submitted to the jury with proper instructions, and the Court erred in withdrawing the question from their determination by the binding instruction which the Court gave in answer to the first point of plaintiffs.

Judgment reversed, and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

A CENTENNIAL OBJECT.

The Proposed Endowment of the Western University—Flattering Prospects—An Appeal in Behalf of a Noble Institution.

Centennial objects are becoming exhaustively numerous. The time may not be far off when a premium shall be offered for a really new and fresh one. Yet it is in this matter much as it is with making up a list for invitations to a social entertainment; the remotest kin, the most casual acquaintances are duly remembered. Everybody comes, or sends polite acknowledgments—everybody but the half dozen or so whom it was of the highest importance to have propitiated. These do neither. Why? Their names did not appear on the list. Memory strained after the far off, and overlooked the near.

We have no fear that, in the way of centennial enterprise and liberality, Pittsburgh will have any occasion to blush in the presence of her sister cities. We believe, for example, that she will fill quite the due proportion of all the space that shall be assigned her in the great exhibition. We believe, too, that she will contribute her full quota to any levy that may be laid upon American public spirit, to signalize in all appropriate ways, so far as she is made to realize their appropriateness, the inauguration of a new century of American progress.

Indeed, there will likely be, when the enthusiasm comes to its height, something of a gush of liberality, and we will know our own generous natures, if its fair generous feeling and effort to be misdirected. It is well beforehand, therefore, to fix our minds upon objects in regard to which benefactions can hardly be misapplied or applied in excess.

Such an object we regard the one that is now quietly but powerfully, and we are glad to say, efficiently urged upon our community by Chancellor Woods. We are not aware that he has ever set forth the claims of the University which he represents as a Centennial object, but we can scarcely conceive of anything that is more fully entitled to the benefit of the momentary prestige. There is something inspiring in the idea that Pittsburgh may enter upon the new '76 with a declaration of independence of outside enterprise for the higher education of her sons. The tribute we are now paying in this department, does not present the most humiliating or the otherwise most objectionable feature of the case. If other cities and villages have better claims upon ours, it is a shame for us to send our sons there to beg a share of the benefit. Nor is this the worst of it. We are confident in the assertion that if, by the present statement that it has been found, as the result of a wide induction of particulars, that our sons are, all things considered, best educated at home.

Dr. Woods has, within the past few weeks, despite all the depression of trade among us, met with so hearty a reception from some of our most judicious givers, that he is quite hopeful in his efforts to secure for the University before the 1st of July, the hundred thousand dollars that Mr. Thaw stands ready to double.

We cannot think of an item of local interest that we should take more pride in announcing, to the immortal honor of the good men of Pittsburgh, than the endowment, full and ample, of this noble institution. With the record of a half century of faithful service behind her, let her cross the threshold of the new century with a guarantee from the generous and enlightened patriotism of our citizens, against all monetary contingencies that might arrest or check her career among the generations to come.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Review of the Hon. Carl Schurz's Lecture on "Educational Problems" at Library Hall.

FIFTH PAPER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After referring to the baleful influence arising from the false notion that the education of the female sex should be such as to bring up girls in luxury and improvidence, until they come to look upon it as their duty and destiny to become mere ornaments to society, and the whole social body is pervaded by these notions of luxury and improvidence, Mr. Schurz went on to say:

Every one who has read the history of mankind knows that woman always has been, and always will be the main center around which luxury revolves, and that in her atmosphere it grows rankest. On the other hand bring girls to a just understanding and appreciation of their own true worth and their real duties to society; give them that training which will fit them to direct the family and home wisely and economically; inspire them with a love for home and its benign influence. I have said that woman always has been and always will be the center around which luxury revolves: also, woman always has been and always will be the center of all the social virtues: they grow in her atmosphere; the wife and mother is the center of inspiration of the family virtues. I think I do not go too far when I express the opinion that as woman understands and performs her duty, so she will be either the good or evil genius of human society.

Girls, therefore, in my opinion should be thoroughly instructed in household economy. The many principles of science relating to the household. They should know what kinds of food are wholesome, and what kinds are detrimental to health, and of exercise is beneficial, and what kind is in injurious. They should understand all those laws which conduce to healthy life and vigor. To make a practical application of this, especially in the large cities of this country; the mortality among children under five years of age is simply horrible. How many thousands and thousands of these tender lives might be saved if the mothers were well instructed in laws of health which everybody ought to know.

Dyspepsia, which is so common in this country, in the majority of cases is caused by unwholesome food. The human stomach cannot long remain in health on soda biscuits and half done pie. It was said that more of our soldiers died during the late war from the unwholesome food sent them by their friends at home than from rebel bullets. I will not vouch for the correctness of the statement. * * * * *

Girls must also be educated how to see, hear, understand and reason correctly. This will teach them to learn what to learn, and stimulate them to learn how to study correctly. Habit of mental activity which will enable them to deal intelligently and justly with all the things forced upon them with sound notions of duty and responsibility; they will love to perform their duties when they know how to perform them well.

An American traveler, and newspaper correspondent, once visited Prince Bismark's wife, with a bunch of keys suspended by her girdle. These keys are represented to carry bunches of keys, and they do not consider it out of place, and I am sure our Germans people do not think it so much higher ornament than the same weight in diamonds.

A celebrated lady educator once said to Napoleon, give our people better trained mothers, and they will educate the whole nation.

A lady once asked a teacher when she should commence to educate her child. The answer was prompt: "Why, madam, you have lost four years already!" "Four years!" said the lady; "then Madam, you have lost four years in your child." "Four years" said the lady; "when Madam, you have lost four years in your child." "Four years" said the lady; "when Madam, you have lost four years already!" "Four years!